THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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July 9th., 1842.

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TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main an

LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

ORIGINAL.

For the Philanthropist.

The Constitution and Slavery.

seem to me to present some erroneous views

The Constitution of the United States was es | by North Carolina and Georgia. tablished with a strict regard to these principles.

The system of Slavery which existed in some of those States which came into the Unthe States, in direct and open violation of these

stitution was not in fact, formed for the purposes which the preamble to it professes it to have been ordained and established for, it is all that it should be, that it was "established I will be constituted by the constitution of the preamble to it professes it to have been ordained and established for, it is all that it should be, that it was "established I will be constituted by the processing to provide the process of the profession of the process I will here quote it. "We the people of the U. with strict regard to these principles." States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, proestablish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general
vide for the common defence, promote the general
regarded by popular prejudice without favor.

regarded by popular prejudice without favor. welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to our-

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid within have fastened it upon the country, if they had violations are compatible with those same principles, as if darkness is compatible with light.

Terms-Two dollars and fifty cents will be very same principles, as if darkness is compatible with light.

Terms-Two dollars are compatible with those same principles, as if darkness is compatible with light.

The description of \$2.50 at the expiration of foreseen, that instead of providing for the general welfare it would have provided for the large provided for the provided for

Section 9th, of the Article 1st of the Constitution, permitted the importation of slaves by the states from Africa and elsewhere, for twenty years and as much longer a period as Congress should deem expedient. Power was withheld from Congress to put an end to this inhuman traffic, prior to the year 1808. Was this fulfilling the pladge of our fixers of the present federal Union, were laid in compromise and expedient. The boast of this country, is its curse. We compromise in a spirit of uncompromise in a spirit of uncompromising hostility to every form of oppression; on the contrary, the foundations of the present federal Union, were laid in comprom. The unsuccessful efforts of men ature and proper elements of free government, have agreed that civil rights and political power, can only be safely extended to the masses of any people, when of oppression; on the contrary, the foundations of the present federal Union, were laid in comprom. The unsuccessful efforts of men in past ages, to assert and maintain equal rights, congreging furnity assert and maintain equal rights.

It surely cannot be contended that the slave owes service or labor, but he is held to it by the laws of some of the States; and if he escapes into any of the States where no slaves are held by the laws thereof, he is then free; but although our fathers ple |ged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to maintain this assertion of theirs, that all men are endowed by their Creator with an inviolable right to liber-ty, and although the preamble to the Con-CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third street, Cincinnati.

July 9, 1842.

51-tf

The Bay Ard Kenna, Attorneys at Law, East third professes that that instrument was established and ordained to "cestablish justice," and slaveholders by virtue of the same compromises, found the admission of Missouri, another which humanity and right were tablished and ordained to "cestablish justice," and slaveholders by virtue of the same compromises, found the admission of Missouri, another them. And slaveholders by virtue of the same compromise, found the admission of Missouri, and the compromise, found the admission of Missouri, and the compromise in which humanity and right were tablished and ordained to "cestablish justice," and slaveholders by virtue of the same compromise in which humanity and right were tablished and ordained to "cestablish justice," and slaveholders by virtue of the same compromise, found the admission of Missouri, another the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the compromise, found the admission of Missouri, another the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully kept. When this state of things shall exist, then the cheefully ke where the laws will hold him as a slave, or rather where the laws permit a portion of the population to exercise brute force to compel others to do their bidding, obey their behests, and to toil and labor to administer to their capricious, wants and pleasures. The constitution constitutes us, in peron and in property. a guard, standing ever at our posts, to compel the slave to submit to his bonds, and we are compelled to prevent him from asserting. practically, what the Declaration of Independence has asserted for him in words, and what the preamble to the constitution declares, that that instrument was established for the nur-In your paper of the pose of securing to him. Is this faithfully 10th of Sept..in an article in reply to the questions, "Whatdo these Liberty men want, &c.," they asserted to the world? Is it "establishing following quotations from that article, justice and securing the blessings of liberty!" Allow me to ask where is there any evidence

upon the subject of the Constitution; I therefore that there was a distinct understanding, that g leave to make a few comments upon them. slavery should never be extended, but should be Our Revolutionary Fathers promulgated their principles in the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence, and declared them in the face of the world, to be self-evident truths, in the face of the world, to be self-evident truths, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all by legislation to prevent this inhuman traffic. Does men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights, tion on that subject, when a single sentence, insertthat among these, are life, liberty, and the pur-These principles were de- ment, would have prevented its extension? Does nounced, ridiculed, and stigmatized as absurd it exist in that! Although Congress passed a and false, but our fathers pledged their law forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary serfortunes, and their sacred honor, to maintain vitude in the North-west Territory; that body the Declaration which asserted them to be true passed no laws to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territory ceded to the U. States,

principles was not adopted as a national institution, but left to the control and regulation of the ment? If so, why did those who formed the con-States in which it existed with a distinct under. stitution promise that the United States should standing that it should never be extended, but guarantee to each State a republican form of govshould be gradually, and at no distant day, wholly abolished by State authority. wholly abolished by State authority.

The in existence had not republican forms of governit me to ask this question; did our fament, and would come into the union without? As thers redeem their pledge to maintain the declaration which asserted these truths to be self-evident, what all man are created equal from evident, "that all men are created equal, &c?"

Did they not "hold the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the sense?" an examination and break it to the sense?" an examination of some of the provisions of the Constitution will constitution fails in many of its parts to do what it promised. Why then should we venerate it Had the Constitution been made in fact, what the preamble to it declares is the intention and and superior to truth and justice? Why should design of it, then it would not so wickedly viouse regard it as too sacred an instru-late this pledge of our fathers; for it would have been in accordance with the principles of the diligently to make it what the preamble to it de-Then it could clares it to be? Why not labor diligently to make been in accordance with the principles of the diagramy and certained been in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Then it could clares it to be? Why not labor diligently to make the Declaration of Independence. Then it could be a clares it to be? Why not labor diligently to make the clar As I shall try to make it manifest that the con-

> The cause of abolitionism, of the oppressed and down-trodden, rests upon truth, and any departure

selves, and our posterity, do ordain, and establish I deem it of the utmost importance that we work done on the Wabash and Eric Canal and the country, if arrived at by a slow process, than the country, if arrived at by a slow process, than presented, in regard to the constitution. He is not protest against the decision, because the Con- Miami Extension, and to push them forward to by a sudden, total change of the system now ex-

erally too much inspired with the love of liberty, his partialities-to change his most cherished and the love of justice, to sanction and ratify a views and opinions—and to give up his dearest Constitution for the government of the States, which did not, as its object profess to be, for the dence and the preamble to the Constitution on the Your assemblage, at purpose of establishing justice, and securing one hand, and the constitution itself on the oth-the blessings of liberty. They would have reer, and were there even greater inconsistencies jected it, had they thought that, instead of providing for the common defence, it would have left one sixth part of the population of the States undefended and unprotected. They would not late them, and at the same time claim that these

out their treasures in defence of slavery, to spill their blood in resisting the fetters of the Bondman.

The confidence of the people, in those they had selected to form a Constitution, was unbounded. Many of them had pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to maintain the declaration they had made. "That all men were created equal, and endowed by their Crea-tor, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pressive of the source of the provided a mode of investment, by ordering the Canal lands on both lies of its very commencement, violates in the formation of the struggle, established free and republican forms of government, & left the people at liberty to mould at will their own systems of policy. Those conflicts of opinion and collision of apparently adverse interests, which must arise under a government like of silvent or the first the holder.

Having heretofore presented my own views of the state than iniquity to the prevalence of a bad social system or imperfect political organization.

Our fathers, by a single, though long protracted struggle, established free and republican forms of government, & left the people at liberty to mould at will their own systems of policy. Those conflicts of opinion and collision of apparently adverse interests, which must arise under a government like of opinion and collision of apparently adverse interests, which must arise under a government like of opinion and collision of apparently adverse interests, which must arise under a government like of opinion and collision of apparently adverse interests, which must arise under a government to be offered for sale, at times to be offered for sale, at t

"J. C. Wright, incommit, one, "Job Wisson, Stateward with a "State part of the purpose of purpose of the state of the stat of his throne with the Devil.

of constitution met? Nine hundred and ninety-nine of general education.

sacrifice of his principles, that there was a departure from them, in some of the provisions of The portion of the work on the Miami Exten-

That the period at which the Constitution was or early in the coming spring. der a settled form of government, the South re- Ohio at Cincinnati.

as far as in its power, to keep the people from un-derstanding the continual demands of the South,

and the frequent concessions made to her.
SAM'L BROOKE, Jr.

to be Governor, but no fears need be entertained state of things, that such regularity and certaintime and Prophet for eternity, either of which he and ruinous legislation, both State and National,

I deem it of the utmost importance that we elector can be compelled to tell for whom he The people of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, were genthough that truth may compel him to lay aside

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

and of the House of Representatives: Your assemblage at the Capitol of the State, clothed with the power of legislation touching the present and future welfare of our common country, presents a proper occasion for the expression gratitude to God, for the blessings of peace,

Liampers CatOs.

Liampers CatOs.

A. R. CHASE.

TORNEY ALAW and Notary Polic, willtraft to all baseness retaurated tobis charge, withspines and feeding. Office West Third streat case,

Liampers CatOs.

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A. R. CHASE.

TORNEY ALAW and Notary Polic, willtraft to all baseness retaurated tobis charge, withspiness, "and when these had formed a Constitution of Independence, and the no teasure of the profession, in
and at the bright deed of the framers of it, and at the most of the continuous extendibles by the Constitution and have the profession, and at the bright deed of the framers of it, bright deed of the framers of it, and the profession, and at the bright deed of the framers of it, and the profession, and at the bright deed of the framers of it, and the profession, and at the bright deed of the framers of it, and the profession, and the profession of the profession

lin does, blinds us to the wrong. We do not separate the measure or the principle from the man.

The public works of the State have progressed, as last as the means for their prosecution, Constitution of the United States; but as we and is navigable from the Indiana line to a point the payment of specie, and may be considered at tions and men to impart wisdom to her councils, venerate him for his principles, and the good he done, we are blinded to the fact that there was a ter point, by the River and Canal, convenient to specie, and may be soundest institutions of the State.

From these facts, it will appear that there are

ed to be completed during the present winter. tracted war-more trouble from abroad was ap- complete the chain of canal through the Mauprehended, unless the country become united un- mee and Miami valleys, from Lake Eric to the

fused to co-operate unless she could have all she It must be apparent, that the finishing of this

is laboring under depression unprecedented in our history, the duty of the legislature, in acconsidered preferable to being Governor or President. He also said if there were any who did not believe in him, they might leave him "and," to use his own expression "go to hell and be damned."—Burlington Hack Eye, November 3. Judge Buchanan, of New Orleans, has ble enterprize, cannot now be made on terms

undefended and unprotected. They would not have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had forescen, that instead of providing for the gendral welfare it would have provided for the welfare of only a part, as it does in fact. They would have hurled it back with scorn, had they understood, that in case of a general insurrection of slaves in a country, with liberty and equality for its motto, they would be compelled to march and fight against liberty, to pour ed to march and fight against liberty, to pour ed to march and fight against liberty, to pour ed to march and fight against liberty, to pour ed to march and fight against liberty, to pour their treasures in defence of slavery, to spill their blood in resisting the fetters of the Bonds to their resonance of the man.

The confidence of the records in the same time claim that these have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a have fastened it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a have fastened it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a have fastened it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a have fastened it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a have fastened it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a have fastened it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a have fasteneed it upon the country, if they had bundant harvests, which through a per least mail on the did to aid the construction of the Miami Extension of the Miami Extension of the Miami Extension o

this Union the blessings of Heaven was expected to rest as if truth could tolerate error-light sion to urge upon the Legislature the necessity communities. Sinking under the pressure of the communities, sinking under the pressure of the these immense debts which they have incurred the sales of the public domain, our citizens while in various portions of the Union, States and would in some measure have reimbursed times, have failed to comply with their communities. times, have failed to comply with their compacts. now in force, and of improving it by every the pledged faith of Ohio has been hitherto pre-And what has been the result of these componieses? South Carolina and Georgia, stocked their plantations with African slaves enough to furnish a supply for the new States formed in the Southwest. Slaveholders usured the control of the at a system of policy, which all men of modern a supply for the new States formed in the Southment of it, must be considered as a blow, amend
west. Slaveholders usurped the control of the
National government and carried the admission of
The National government and carried the admission of
Florida and Louisiana with slavery entailed upon
act of the last session, the school fund was rethere. And developed the virtue of the space arms the session of fifty thousand dollars.

Immense loss of
time, and every engagement of the State faithfultime, and every engagement of the State faithful-

society, the grand characteristic of American recommend that such reduction may be made to the same, the value of labor and property from the same, the value of labor and property from the same, the value of labor and property from which the taxes are to be raised is constantly State as well as the honor of the Union that this themselves to the wisdom of the Legislature, as falling in proportion to the diminution in the amount of money in the country. Measures theremonth of money in the country. Measures theremonth of money in the country and energetic remonof constitution met? Nine hundred and ninety-nine of general education.
out of a thousand, will tell us that those who signed the Declaration of Independence; that those who formed the Constitution of the United States, when a footing of equality with of the banking institutions of the State, is a subwho formed the Constitution of the United States, exactly, a point a footing of equality which formed the beautiful of the banking institutions of the state, is a subject which necessarily connects itself intimately produced; they will point at Dr. Franklin and his all agencies, yet discovered, the most efficient with the foregoing suggestions. According to a first country to the faith produced; they will point at Dr. Franklin and his compatriots, and ask exultingly, if such men ever committed errors, ever done wrong? Thus veneration gilds over all their errors and sanctifies the wrongs they have done. The good a Franklin and his compatriots, and ask exultingly, if such men ever in producing that perfect and just equality a mong men, which brings harmony into the solicial system and gives permanency to free government.

We do not some the state have progressed the State have progressed the Franklin and his compatition. According to a report made by the bank commissioners to the leg ful discharge of the most important duties that time, twenty-two banks doing business, and the first producing the producing that perfect and just equality a report made by the bank commissioners to the leg ful discharge of the most important duties that the time, twenty-two banks doing business, and the first producing that perfect and just equality a report made by the bank commissioners to the leg ful discharge of the most important duties that the time, twenty-two banks doing business, and the people, summon its registances to the people, summon its registances to the people, summon its registances to the people, summon its registances. Dr. Franklin sacrificed his principles, upon the alter of expediency, when he assented to the Wabash and Eric Canal is nearly completed, ment, was in a state of suspension, has resumed of mankind, I pray the Almighty Governor of na-

at this time 23 banks in the State, all of which may the Constitution, he helped to fasten upon our country.

The portion of the work on the Miami Extenberon the Considered as justly entitled to full confidence out the country.

The portion of the work on the Miami Extenberon the considered as justly entitled to full confidence of the country. thirteen expire on the 1st day of January, 1843, When existing and two others in January, 1844. The capitol of formed, was a time that tried men's souls; and contracts on this line shall have been completed, these banks paid in, from the best data at my comadmit the country was impoverished by a pro- there will still remain about thirty-four miles to mand, amounts to about five millions of dollars. ed before an adjourned meeting of the citizens of

action on this subject, within the present month, thirteen of the twenty two Banks in the State must immediately cease business operations, and Western Rivers. demanded. This, by some, may be pleaded as an slavery into the Territory ceded to the U. States, by North Carolina and Georgia.

Are not some of the States oligarchies? did not some of those States which came into the United States which came into the United States of the Committed, and put a stop to the enormous stitution promise that the United States should guarantee to each State a republican form of governments. If so, why did those who formed the constitution promise that the United States should guarantee to each State a republican form of governments. The concessions that the United States should guarantee to each State a republican form of governments. The concessions that the United States should guarantee to each State a republican form of governments. The concessions that the United States should guarantee to each State a republican form of governments. The concessions that the United States are publican form of governments and Georgia. This, by some, may be pleaded as an link in that great chain of communication, is necessarily require about five millions of capital now engaged in furnishing a sound currency, to be withdrawn from that operation, to be collected and paid out to stockholders, many of whom reside in other State. This process must into works of that kind, while they remain unoccupied. Every ments, retard the payment of debts, sink still furnotive of interest, therefore, as well as a laudable desire to see the entire completion of our debts of community, without any benefit the United States and paid out to stockholders, many of whom reside in other State. This process must five millions of capital not the United States and paid out to stockholders, many of whom reside in other State. This process must five milions of capital not the United States should and put a stop to the ecitizens, for one the purpose originally designed. It is also certain, that the loss is justified to whole available to the citizens, for the purpose originally designed. It is also certain, the process must into demanded. This, by some, may be pleaded as an link in that great chain of communication, is two other in a year from this time. This will mands of the South, and the concessions that able desire to see the entire completion of our debtor class of community, without any benefit were made to her they did not dare to debate system of internal improvement, unite in detection, and result only in the advantage talloss of \$3,450,000 by the sinking of boats in the subject with open doors. And ever since the formation of our government, Congress has tried, tion of the subject.

In the day and result only in the advantage tal loss of 30, 200,000 by the capitalist, who will be enabled to speculate to the capitalist, who will be enabled to speculate upon the wrecked fortune of debtors, who have ed in the Missouri trade has been injured more or In a crisis like the present, when all business only property wherewith to pay demands against less, in the present as well as past years, by snags.

SAM'L BROOKE, Jr.
OAKLAND, Oct. 19th, 1842.

Joe Smith "preached at Nauvoo last Sunday, to an immense concourse of the brethren." He said in one of his late discourses that Gov. Carlin was afraid he, (Smith,) wanted

in our history, the duty of the legislature, in acting upon subjects which require increased tax ation, and further liabilities, is rendered extremely arduous and dangerous. Important questions concerning currency, affecting necessarily all pursuits and every class of business; questions that have been agitated for at least five years in the national councils, still remain unsettied. It is scarcely possible in this stion of public interest and legislative duty.

The subject calls for, and I cannot doubt but it will command, the prompt, sincere and patriot it will command, the prompt, sincere and patriot.

It is subject calls for, and I cannot doubt but it will command, the prompt, sincere and patriot it will command, the prompt, sincere and patriot.

It is will command, the prompt, sincere and patriot it will command, the prompt, sincere and patriot.

It is subject calls for, and I cannot doubt but it will command, the prompt, sincer ation of public interest and legislative duty. If it shall be resolved by the Legislature, that the trade of the Western rivers, and of that num-

> to permit the 13 existing Banks, whose chartered 100 boats may be said to be regularly employed powers are limited to January, 1843, & the two other than the trade of this city---of which number 23 ers limited to January, 1844, to expire. This would were lost in 1841, and nearly as many have been only leave 8. Parking in the State level of the control of the contr rency alone, so far as our own legislation could enforce such a state of things. However disas- present year. trous to the State such a course of policy

to issue bonds, receivable for lands ceded by supposed evils of paper money, it will be necessary also to enact laws, forbidding the circulation these works. The acts provided that Bonds to in this State of the paper of any other State or the paper of the amount of three hundred thousand dollars should be issued receivable for lands granted for the construction of the Wabash and Eric Canal, and like bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, receivable for lands granted to aid the construction of the Miam Extension. Under this set, the Eund Country this set, the Eund Country the paper of any other State or country. The laws of trade will still bring Eank notes into Ohio, in despite of the exclusion of our own paper, whilst neighboring States have Banks, unless Bank paper of all description shall be expelled from our borders by laws to that

I therefore took no measures, after the sale in June last, to put these lands in market. I submit tion of these proceeds among the States, has

to the Legislature the propriety of reducing the ceased to operate, nothing further is to be expectminimum price of these lands, as at present established by law, as the only mode by which it whilst it would have paid to the States a fund, for the benefit of others as well as themselves. In

Immense loss of both life and property, is coning temptations of slavery in every department of rates of taxation should be reduced, I earnestly society, the grand characteristic of American recommend that such reduction may be made to

Since that report was made, the Franklin Bank of n her affairs. I indulge a confident hope that a Columbus, which, in consequence of a failure on happy destiny awaits our beloved State. In comand give success to all her laudable undertakings. THOMAS CORWIN.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 6, 1842.

Western Navigation.

The following we cut from a memorial, report-Thus, it will be seen, that without legislative St. Louis, for the purpose of memoralizing Congress, in relation to the safe navigation of the

and has necessarily been frequently in the dry

There are about 450 steamboats employed in the true interests of State demands the destruction ber 81 were whichly or partly owned in this city, of all Banks, and the exclusion of all Bank paper in 1841, and about 200 participate more or less, in what is called the St. Louis trade. About

Here follows a catalogue of Boats, lost within five weeks, from Sept. 11th., to Oct. 13th., the

Consisting of 10 boats of the aggregate value With a view to discharge existing debts, for might be, it would obviously inflict less evil upon of \$234,000 since this report was read. Seven boats have been lost within one week, of the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of

home demand, which seess, and with difficulty py wisely finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions has for the past year been well preserved; and under their free wise institutions, the United now exist States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overand at peace with the world, we are left free to thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation. I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the

happy change in the aspect of our foreign af-fairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the Uniseriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting, amicably, the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small detween the two countries, was in no small detween the two countries, was in no small detween the part of the U.S., under the convention with the Mexican Republic, of the 11th of April, 1839. gree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by sage at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The Treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communiist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. -There is nothing in the treaty which, in the ter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of Majesty and the United States are desirous of important subject. continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Greet Brit-aiu, a practice had threatened to grow upon the part of its cruizers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fos-tering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the ed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves Mexican Secretary of State.

at Mexico, by the American Minister and the might, without advancing the duty, reship within some reasonable period to foreign ports. A furon board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and enquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such a visit and enquiry could be made without detention on the voyage and consequent interruption of the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and ability to enforce their own laws and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws and obnoxious to the moral censure of the

Taking the Message as his letter of instruc tions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the treaty was framed: which provides that "each nation shall keep affoat in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time Chile, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws.-A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments .-The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments, to settle the maintenance of active hostilities. early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted dis-

not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulies of great magnitude and importance, because sistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty by wisely removing all grounds of probable future

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized ruling Frovidence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, course. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be renconsult as to the best means of securing and dered permanent by the practice of equal and imadvancing the happiness of the People.—Such partial justice to all. Our great desire should be advancing the happiness of the tropic are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and which should lead us to unite in praise and the should lead us to unite in the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce -that great civilizer-to every land and sea .--Carefully abstaining from interfering in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most by irritating circumstances.

The difficulty of States of the American Continent.

made to the proper department, a final report in the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Messian. From this, it appears that the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was two millions twenty-six thousand and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents.

The arbiter having considered that his functions Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, slightest degree, compromits the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make the boundary line, which must always be a mathematical payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information, which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and !efficiently executed the inmanity and justice; and whereas both His structions of his Government, in regard to this

> The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texas expedition to Santa Fe, and for the benefit of all would thus operate for the ty and economy, in every department of duty. who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liber-

A corrrespondence has taken place between the of Foreign affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico goods for sale. A profitable portion of the car-that citizens of the United States were permitted rying trade in articles entered for the benefit of to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war drawback, must also be most seriously affected, existing between her and that Republic. Copies without the adoption of some expedient to relieve of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with letters on the same subject, addressed to the Diplomatic corps

by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank | tecting the Government against fraud, as the righ as that of the representative of the United States of debenture would not attach to goods after their in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just | sion, I can only repeat the suggestions and re causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and con-

flicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the treaty between the U-13th of June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now com-municated to Congress with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable deemed requisite.

Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective Chile for the payment of the claim on account of nue, the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow quimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether

as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians—but these, as in all authorities, aided, when occasion may require. by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida. so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be limited rather hoped that a territory so long retarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting in the incussion; which might embrace in its failure oth- creased amount of its rich productions, true evi- mitted to the charge of that officer. It is parer more pressing matters, and the Executive did dence of returning wealth and prosperity. By ticularly gratifying to find that the expenditures

Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all principles from numberless favors conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the sand the necessaries of life, not to speak dance, and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. The luxuries, abound in every direction. The luxuries, abound in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of substance of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when sistence, the greatest evil which we have to ensistence, and the necessaries of the United States.

The fortifione can be surprised at the apparent but une time, such the same time, such the safe from a portification of past years greatly reformed. The fortifione can be surprised at the apparent but une that of the precious done our markitime frontier have been prossubstantial state of prosperity which every discussion on our markitime frontier have been prossubstantial state of prosperity which every discussion on our markitime frontier have been prossubstantial state of prosperity which every discussion on our markitime frontier have been prossubstantial state of prosperity which every discussion on our markitime frontier have been prossubstantial state of prosperity which every discussion our markitime frontier have been prossubstantial state of prosperity which every discussion on our markitime frontier have been prossubstantial state of prosperity which every difference to the soft of the same time, such
the soft our definicity preserved to one claims into an introduced must be soft on the finition of post preser as the builders up of a new name for themselves ly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims that such extensive shipwreck should have been

> uary, 1842-exclusive of the amount deposited us to maintain our rights. The arrangements with the States, Trust Funds, and Indemnties—was \$230,493,69. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present ing in check the Indians in that quarter, will be year, from all sources amount to \$26,616,593, 78; maintained so long as circumstances may reof which more than fourteen millions were re-quire. ceived from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of be made of the mineral lands held by the Govwith an ardent desire to meet the pressing nequarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; and three millions are expected from Customs, and three millions and a half from Loans and Treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year excoed twenty-giard three will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next—but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$300,000) whether the testing the present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished that Treasury. Among the expenditures of the proprietor, than under the present state of public sentiment is constituted the lands held by the Government is several of the States. The Government is easily the constituted to you at the commence cessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commence are to your late session, the plan of an Extendity of the ore would be much more conducive of the public interest that a sale of the lands should be ment in several of the States. The Government is easily the constituted to you at the commence are to be submitted to you at the commence cessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commence are to your late session, the plan of an Extendity of the one which, and it would be much more conducive of the public interest that a sale of the lands, are its cause to be submitted to you at the commence are to your late session, the plan of an Extendity of the one which, in purity and vigor, was to be additionable to plan of an Extendition of the other kinds be used.
>
> The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency are to you at the commence are to you at the commence of your late session, the plan of an Extendity of the one which, and it would be much more conducive of the public interest that a sale of the lands should be used.
>
> The choice, in the fermit, lies of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the comment, lies between a

turned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American which had been allowed by the American which it would produce, would be to protect the bring you acquainted with that important branch branch branch branch bring you acquainted with that important branch bran manicate to that government the expectations of the government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all others of citizens of the United States against the Market, and their issues would be governed by the market, and their issues would be governed by the market, and their issues would be governed by the market, and their issues would be governed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriations to the same object.

To this, may also, be added \$50,000, asked to cantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained that sess after a short time, an almost exclusive mobenefit of the few,-a result wholly uncongenial publican in all its tendencies. The Warehousing system would enable the importer to watch the Department of State and the Mexican Minister market, and to select his own time for offering his Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually pro-

withdrawal from the public stores. In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present sescommendations which, upon several occasions, I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. The great, primary and controlling interest of the American people is union-union which may be broken-but union founded in an attachment of States and individuals for each other. This union in sentiment and feeling can only be which, neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, nited States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the shall consult the interest of all, by pursuing a Provision has been made by the government of on imports. Whether reference be had to revefrom their imposition, this is entirely true. to expect that other claims of our citizens against travagant duties defeat their end and object, not exempt from those convulsions which so constant- practice of every manner of fraud upon the reve-

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convolusions which so constants which are to constant recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the Governments, and the moment exhibit themselves, by threatening the stability of the Government of collect what is due to the dispersion of the consequent remaining of the most extributed by a longer of the authority was haved aministen them, or in the persons which or consent to no delay, not unavoidable in making satisfaction for words and the making satisfaction for words and the making satisfaction for words and the stream of the united and the stream of t the spirit of conciliation, and uninfluenced by other cases, may be left to the care of the local no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country form the vortex of politica contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with ; wise discrimination as to their several objects, to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society The report of the Secretary of the War D partment exhibits a very full and satisfactors account of the various important interests com-

For several years angry contentions have

The present tariff of duties was somewhat has tily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects, can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many the country in time of war, cannot escape observations. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observations.

of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim tion. The losses of life and property which anyour serious attention. It may well merit enquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does
not call for the introduction of a system which
has proved highly beneficial in countries where it is the river, make a loud demand upon Congress were required by the convention to terminate to at the same time with those of the commissioners, rehas been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing removal.

twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty plies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the dollars and eighty cents. Other claims, in which long run are injurious as well o the manufacturer try, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of cated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amignable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great British as question of the deepest interest. Not all its a question of the deepest interest. The proposed to establish subordinate boards the amount sought to be recovered was three and the amount sought to be a submittance of the Government is the amount sought to be a submit to consider a three and the amount sought to be a submit to constant the actual wants of the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable to excite particular attentions and five in each of the States, under the same restrictions as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable to excite particular attentions and the amount sought to each of the States, under the actual wants of the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could expressible that a war could exp provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to com- the goods imported would await the demands of be included \$400,000, for the purchase of cloth-

To this, may also, be added \$50,000, asked to cover the arrearages of past years, and \$250,000 in of bills that the same should not exceed the max-The apprehension may be well entertained that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country, and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments requires all the money he can raise for investments. The utter and distinctions in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the interest of their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank to authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the interest of their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank to authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the low- as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add prompt redemption of the bills which might be est duty, would have to subduct in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold,

A strict system of accountability is established, nopoly of the import trade, and laws designed and great pains are taken to insure industry, fideli-Experiments have been instituted to test the qualand coal, so as to prevent fraud and imposition.

It will appear by the report of the Postmaster General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired, has, during the current year, been fully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the State have been brought within its income without less- in which an agency might be situated, having on-

ening its general usefulness. There has been an increase of revenue equal to bona fide basis. The Legislative will on this S166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, with-all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was out, as it is believed, any addition having been furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury Amade to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office transmitted through the mails. The Post Office limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed

not only in the mere forms of government forms has been paid to the interests of the country by drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable preserved by the adoption of that course of policy complished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys is re-

garded as a paramount duty. At peace with all the world-the personal lib. course of moderation, and thereby seeking to har-monize public opinion, and causing the people erty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his make. everywhere to feel and to know that the Governrights secured under political institutions deriving

1 am well aware that this proposed alteration & nent is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor all their authority from the direct sanction of the enquiry could readily be answered.

The best that probably could be done for a peo-

preciation in the market value of real and personal ning popular favor. estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium.

In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole Freasury statements, and that an addition and been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on

the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial
limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance
over their interests, protecting them against fraud and their posterity.

In that region, yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable the necessity of such measures as may e the part of the debtor States. A part from which, made for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvents the surprise of the declor states. A part from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvents and the surprise of the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states in the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states in the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states in the declor states in the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states in the declor states in the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states in the declor states in the declor states. A part from which, if there is the declor states in the declar states in vency should have visited many of our fellowcitizens, than that so many should have escaped general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidthe blighting influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and

experience; and to place them in a condition to may operate in furnishing a currency. exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should

he Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several places of issue, to be receivable at the several place of the several places of the public domain mand of the Government ample funds to relieve the treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue from the large indebtedness of the States and imum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against the interest of their debts. The utter and diswhich might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist, abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess after a short time an already and the same last twelve ships of a small class. receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-reity of various materials, particularly copper, iron readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of

the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People. In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in ly thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys is recomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that conomy duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by eference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its de-

amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury is there any subject in regard to which modera- people-with a soil fertile almost beyond example; Department has encountered various objections, to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be tion, connected with a wise discrimination, is and a country blessed with every diversity of cli. and that among others it has been proclaimed a more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether reference he had to reven mate and production, what remains to be done in Government Bank of fearful and dangerous imate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of port. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraor-It purports to do no more than such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this enquiry could readily be answered. paper of the Government, in which respect it accomplishesprecisely what the Treasury does daily at The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the visions our smuggling on an extensive scale, and the visions our smuggling of the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the visions our smuggling of the magning them against invasion. various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank,

To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether grat-uitous and inadmissible. The theory of our instibank note circulation within the United States tutions would lead us to a different conclusion. bank note circulation within the United States tutions would lead us to a different conclusion.

ment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common ted to but \$61,323,893, according to the But a perfect security against proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to refirst of January, 1837, being stated at \$149, sort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet 185,890.) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or at St. Troud, the sixth known copy of the first who were seized with the same specutative otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become Bible printed at Mentz.

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st, Gold and silver. 2d. The paper of State inmetals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; and as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of ably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one or the other kinds be used.

year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and \$600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

The recommendation of the Secretary in respect to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat has merits, and I doubt not, will receive your seriparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the wantages of a well-matured experience, the contract of their return, and by exchanging them Commissioners were to hold their offices for the for coin and other values, they will constitute to respective periods of two, four, and six years, a certain extent, the general currency so much hereby securing at all times in the management needed to maintain the internal trade of the counof the Exchequer, the services of two men of try. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedi-ent in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious The credit of the Government may be regarded the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in und, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization and of our actual responbilities.

It was the anxious desire of the Executive hat in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, he American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any oan he might contract, and thereby vindicate he Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress liffered from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the nortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, alough involved in debt, and with their sub ced rate of interest.

become obvious to all men, that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-for by the public creditors, and that, the issue would in a short time reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury, without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State Banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are nost strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in contails as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty ander the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of the Control of the C JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1842.

There has been recently found, says a Belgian

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, December 14, 1842.

Public Documents.

The Messages of the President and Governor have left little room for editorial. The President tells a good tale about his administration, and seems anxious to propitiate the Democrats.

Remember

That this is now a crisis in the affairs of the Philanthropist. Its life bepends solely on the punctuality of subcribers. Send in your monies.

The Brown County Convention,

Will meet Thursday, the 22nd of this month. Mr. Lewis will be there. Are the friends there up and doing?

Congress.

Congress met on the 5th of December, but there was no quorum in the Senate. In the House, Mr. Adams gave notice that on the following day he would move a resolution for the repeal of the 21st rule.

Our State Liberty Convention, to be held at Coumbus, two weeks from to-day, Wednesday,

Don't Forget

December 28th. The Black Act.

The bill for the repeal of this act, which passed the lower House, was opposed by Byington and McNulty.

The Good Faith of Ohio.

The most gratifying thing in Governor Corwin's message, is the announcement that the inally paid, and that the instalment to become due principles, as it regards both communion and gov-January 1st 1843, will be promptly discharged. ernment. Better for the people to submit to any amount of taxation than have the State fail in its obligations. When once the bonds of public faith are relaxed, the evil example is felt by the individual, and the place "that if an abolitionist were found in South whole community is deteriorated.

Joseph Bryant.

Our friend, Joseph Bryant, of Bethany, Va., was indicted, as the reader will recollect, last spring, for harboring a runaway slave. His trial gle act of popular violence."-Boston Mail. came on lately in Wheeling, and resulted in his acquittal, the jury having been out only a few law of Alexander Campbell, and one of the most the terrors of Lynch law or Statute law.

Insincerity.

It would seem as if, by the constant reiteration that this is a free county, that here the democratic principle is exemplified in all its fullness; the American people designed to impose upon themselves as well as the world. Governor Corwin in lition taint. his message, published to day, uses the following language.

ciple in the science of Government. In Ohio, every citizen who has attained to majority, after a charged with, or paid taxes, is armed with the have all been made to wear the same aspect; they each regard all men as equal, and seek to extend pit, tarred and feathered. to all an equal amount ("of good.")

In proof of all which, following out the idea of the Governor, we may remark that the fundamental law, excludes from the right of suffrage all colored men in the state; and the general legislation, with a still greater regard for equal rights, excludes all such men from the right Slavery Society, as of all other abolition soof testimony, and the privilege of the common cieties, has been to condemn those ecclesiastical sage, and to propound to you, respectfully, two school system, and denies to them, under circum- organizations which support slavery, and approve questions. You say, "In Ohio every citizen who stances where their right to liberty is in jeopardy of the action of those which proscribe it. And the right of trial by jury.

Shame, shame, upon Governor Corwin for penning a paragraph so utterly devoid of truth! It is evident, either that he does not believe ed the whig and democratic parties, as servile colored people are human beings-or that, they to the interests of slavery. occupy so small a share in his thoughts, that he absolutely forgot, while writing, the existence of to become thoroughly anti-slavery in its politics, such a people among us-or that, he is willing to adopt the policy of always setting up anti-slato impose a falsehood on himself and others.

speech, he had written as follows:

theory, in the exclusion by the fundamental law J. A. Collins give me the benefit of his opinof the state from the right of suffrage, of a cer- ion ? tain class of persons, merely on account of their attention of the legislature to this subject, and posed, in relation to the whig party. urge upon them the necessity of taking immedistinction of class or color."

-but in vain may we look for such consistent, courageous democracy in any whig or democratic candidates you may choose.

The Proceedings of the Senate, in Secret Session.

We give extracts in another column from the proceedings of the Senate on the treaty, in secret session. It will be seen that throughout there Southern Senators were as loth to throw obstacles in the way as any other.

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution, for an a- this class of men, acting politically to the extent of the U. States driven by tempest or carried by same level with the two pro-slavery parties, we Oberlin Institute.

violence into any of the British West India Is- should perceive at once, that their policy lands, to depart from the same, with their contents, would be absurd and wrong. Will any one conof persons and property, with all convenient des- tradict this? patch and after receiving the hospitable treatsented the very point on which Mr. Calhoun had debate, the resolution was rejected by a vote of there could be no treaty with such an amendment. and without a treaty that there must be war, in which event slavery would go by the board.

Important Movement.

A new paper has recently been started at Lowell, Mass., by J. Horton and Orange Scott, editors and proprietors, to be called the "True Wesleyan," and to take the place of Zion's Watchman. Its motto is, "first pure then peaceable;" and such, we doubt not, will be its policy. Horton and Scott have great souls, slavery. Is this just? and will shrink from no reform, for fear of heroism and power, with which Scott stood up respect politics, than the Whig and Democratic in the General Conference of 1836, held in parties, which are characterized by systemMessrs. Clark, Henderson, Johnson. the Right. We wish these devoted men all the reasonable, generous? success in their new undertaking, which lofty aims and pure purposes deserve. The first numton, Orange Scott, and La Roy Sunderland, from slavery legislator." the Methodist Episcopal Church, with their reasons for the step-which are mainly :-

"1. That the M. E. Church is not only a slaveholding, but a slavery-defending church.

"2. The government of the M. E. Church conrights, both of ministers and members."

These men have already taken steps for the orterest of the public debt of Ohio has been punctu- ganization of a new church, on anti-slavery

A PROUD DECLARATION.

The Hon. Mr. Preston, Senator from South Car-Carolina, he would inevitably be hung, in spite of the protection of this or any other Government," attributed to me would have been particularly inexcusable in a Representative from South Corolina, whose history I believe is not sullied by a sin-

A correspondent desiruos us to say, in referacquittal, the jury having been out only a few ence to the "proud boast" of Mr. Preston, that minutes. The popular feeling, it is said, was South Carolina had never been the theatre of popstrong in his favor. Mr. Bryant is a brother-in- ular violence, that years since, the Post Office at Charleston was rifled by a "large and respectable" mob of a lot of Abolition newspapers and docurespectable citizens of Brooke co. Mr. Bryant ments, directed to other cities, which were taken anti-slavery standard of the Liberty party. is not to be deterred from doing his duty by all to the street and burnt. This accords with our wn recollection .- N. Y. Tribune.

Also, about the same time, a lynch committee the city.

Also, about the same time, Bishop England came

Also, a little before, a man who had for some

Charleston.

A False Position.

The uniform policy of the American Antithe societies as such, inflict their censure, or bestow their approbation.

Those societies, as such, have uniformly denoun-

Were the whig party to reform on this pointvery candidates, those societies, as such, would Suppose instead of such an ad captandum not hesitate to pass resolutions approving of its course of action in this particular. Do I misrepre-"The theory of our institutions contemplates sent the position of the anti-slavery societies? not true? the natural equality of rights of all human be- Will the accomplished editor of the National ings. But, so far, our practice has contradicted the Anti-slavery Standard please answer? Will Mr.

Meantime, I assert, that such has been the unicolor-and their oppression in numerous ways form policy of all anti-slavery societies; and K. Knapp, Sergeant at Arms. by proscriptive laws. I feel it my duty to call the such would be their policy in the case I have sup-

Now, let us suppose that two, three or seven diate steps, for the repeal of those barbarous, an- thousand persons, believing it a duty to exercise ti-republican statutes & for reforming the legisla-political rights, and assuming that both the whig tion of the state generally, so as to make it con- and democratic organizations were radically proformable to the great principle of equality of slavery, should draw off from both, agree to carry rights, and regardful of the good of all, without out anti-slavery principles in a political way, as far as their political rights extended, and to select This would have been manly. Judge King candidates for office, who should fully represent would thus have spoken, if he had been elected anti-slavery principles-repudiating the whole theory and practice of political pro-slavery-ismwhat might reasonably be expected of anti-slavery societies? Regarding their position in relation to political and ecclesiastical organizations hitherto-and what their policy would be were oughly anti-slavery, we might reasonably expect Gideon Ayres, Clerk, and John French, Sertion for the want of employment, and the geneither whig or democratic party to become thortheir approval of the action of such a class of geant at Arms. politicians, so far as it concerned slavery. Should they on the contrary, array themselves in violent or some subsequent day, he would ask leave to was a fixed determination to ratify the treaty.— opposition to these two, three or seven thousand present a bill for the repeal of the "act relapersons, and condemn their action, or by any arting to Fugitives from labor, or service,' tifice or trickery of speech or resolution, place passed Feb. 29, 1839.

ment due to misfortune. This resolution proOhio American Anti-slavery society—we ask its

Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan.

For the whites to be lazy is honorable, they take Woodbury, Wright—12. insisted in his celebrated resolutions, and to which Dr. Brooke, its Corresponding Secretary, wheth- monly called the Black Act; also to amend the he had committed the Senate. And yet, after er the following resolution, passed at the Con- act for the revaluation of canal lands belonging 27 nays, 11 yeas,-Mr. Calhoun himself voting ciety, held at Cadiz, October 18, 1842, meets charter of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute. with the nays. He was wise enough to see that with their approbation, and will be sustained by them, as indicating the future policy of the Socie- Standing Committees of the Senate.

"Resolved, That while we declare it to be the duty of abolitionists to carry their principles with them to the polls, the Ohio American Society, as such, is no more bound to approve or condemn the Lib- Walton. erty party, than it is bound to approve or condemn the Whig or Democratic party."

A more unjust resolution was never framed-we will not say, adopted.

This Convention places the Liberty, Whig, and Democratic parties on the same level in relation to

It asserts that it is no more bound to approve the agitation. Their motto is a fair illustration of Liberty party, which is notoriously carrying out Loudon their characters. We shall never forget the all the principles of the Convention, so far as they Miller. Cincinnati, amidst hosts of enemies, in behalf of atic violation of these principles. Is this just,

Let us carry out the policy of the resolution. "Resolved, That while we declare it to be the Mitchell. ber of the paper, bearing date, the 7th Jan., 1843, duty of our legislators to carry anti-slavery printhe time at which its regular publication will com- ciples into all their legislation, the Ohio Ameri- Johnson. nence, contains the withdrawal of Jotham Hor- can Society, as such, is no more bound, to approve or condemn an anti-slavery legislator, than a pro- McCutchen.

> How would that sound? No more bound to ap- McConnell. prove John Quincy Adams, than Daniel Webster,

"Resolved, That while we declare it to be the tains principles not laid down in the Scriptures, duty of abolitionists to carry their principles with nor recognized in the usages of the primitive them into the church, the Ohio American Society, church—principles which are subsersive of the as such, is no more bound to approve or condemn an anti-slavery church, than a pro-slavery

How does that sound? Why, the same Convention passed a strong resolution against proslavery churches; and a Convention of the same Standing Committees of the House. Society at Oakland, adopted another, approving of the conduct of those churches, which had borne a faithful testimony against slavery.

faithfully apply anti-slavery principles to politics. Few will venture this objection. Let us, however, admit what we by no means believe, that it "the unjustifiable and ferocious sentiment does not go quite so far in applying such principles as it ought, the most captious will concede, that in this respect, it is immeasurably in advance of the two pro-slavery parties. Is it then to be put in the same category with them? Ought societies pass resolutions lauding John Quincy Ad- Messrs. Brish, Curry, Green, Fuller and James. ams? and yet, Mr. Adams fails far short of the

The Liberty men of Ohio will not feel free to at tend the conventions of any society, which would deliberately insult them, by classing them with field. was organized in Charleston, with an Ex-Govern- pro-slavery politicians. But we do not believe or of the State, for chairman, which met open- the Ohio American Society would inflict such an edith, McClurc, and Steedman. ly, and published its proceedings in the papers of insult. The resolution, we presume, was passed without a full view of its bearings; and we do Larsin, Wilford, Webb, and Douglass. hope that the Society will take occasion speedily | Claims .-- Messrs. Larwill, Chambers, Mudget very near being lynched, on suspicion of abo- to place itself in its true position. Our heart's desire is to do all in our power to maintain har-White and Robinson. mony among the friends of Liberty in this State. cause fallen under public displeasure, was seized Were the Ohio Anti-Slavery society to do or say gher, McClung, Fudge and Filcher. "The unsuccessful efforts of men in past ages by the mob, pumped upon, tarred, feathered and to assert and maintain equal rights, concur in furidden on a rail, in broad day, in the streets of should certainly condemn it. Were it to pass hill, Converse and Eaird. resolutions injurious to its younger sister, the Also, a few years since, Mr. Kendall, a respect- Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, we should lev, of Perry, Robinson, and Kilgore. able pastor of a Seceder church in South Caro- be as carnest in denouncing its injustice,-or short residence in the State, and who has been lina, was set upon by certain chivalrous slave- were the Liberty party, through its resolutions or Humphreys, Curry, and Reid. holders, (because he had read in his church in obe- addresses, to utter anything unjust to either of the Public Buildings .- Messrs, Kelley of Perry, right of suffrage. Our fundamental law, there-dience to the General Assembly an anti-slavery societies, we should not hesitate to defend them. Probasco, Martin of Stark, Counts and White. forc, and the general legislation of the State, document from that body,) dragged out of his pul- With all these organizations we can heartily cooperate; for their principles are identical—their Spindler, Ross and Warner. Mr. Preston could not have been ignorant of objects harmonious—their policies perfectly com-Warner, Ross and Kilgore. these scenes of violence, when he uttered his patible. God forbid that they should fall out by the way!

Gov. Corwin.

Sir-Permit me to call your attention to two sentences in your recent mes- Schenck, Atherton and Olds. frage. Our fundamental law, therefore, and the "Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M made to wear the same aspect; they each regard 8. all men as equal, and seek to extend to all an from labor and service in other States, passed equal amount."

"Is the colored citizen of our State, in your estimation, a man? If he is, I ask, 2ly. If your conscience acquits you in asserting that which is CENSOR.

Ohio Legislature.

Monday, December 5th, the Senate organized by electing James J. Faran, Speaker, pro tem; ed with a friend about two days. The weather Thomas J. Morgan, Clerk, pro tem; and George

were adopted, till others could be provided. of sleigh-bells can be heard at almost any hour, ed a committee to report on the unfinished busi- however, is melting it rapidly. ness of the last session.

pointed a standing committee on elections.

ent session.

The House, at the beginning of the session,

Mr. Steedman gave notice, that on to morrow,

Mr. McNulty gave notice of his intention to

December 6th;

the House---By Mr. Byington, to provide for the tive, and their "stealing" as though motives to Now, we ask the friends and members of the appraisement of personal property under execu- honesty were held out to them. Executive Committee, and our respected friend, ting to Fugitives from labor or service, com- pride in not working, but subsisting upon the vention of the Ohio American Anti-slavery So- to the State---by Mr. McNulty, to repeal the and are punished, but the punishment is gener-

December 7th

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate, announced by the Speaker on Thurs-

On the Judiciary .- Messrs. Bartley, Newton On Finance.-Messrs. Walton, Ford, Clarke. On Claims .-- Messrs. Robbins, Wade, Jones.

On Canals .- Messrs. McConnell, Barnet, Koch, On Roads and Highways .- Messrs. McAnnelly, Jackson, Franklin. On Schools and School Lands .- Messrs. Nash, Harris, Wolcott.

On New Counties .- Messrs. Richey, Fuller On Military Affairs .- Messrs. Walcott, Wade,

On Medical Colleges and Universities .-On Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.

Messrs. Miller, Denny, Robbins. On Penitentiary .- Messrs. Lahm, Ridgway On the Library .- Messrs. Harris, Jackson

On the Currency .-- Messrs. Latham, Newton On the Public Lands .- Messrs. Parker, Stanton

On Railroads and Turnpikes .- Messrs. Jones Van Vorhees, Hazeltine. On Public Institutions .- Messrs. Franklin

Lahm, Parker. On Corporations .- Messrs. Aten, Henderson, McAnnelly On Public Buildings .- Messrs. McCutchen,

Ridgway, Kotch. On the Public Debt .- Messrs. Hazeltine, Den-

The Speaker appointed the following standing

Privileges and Elections .- Messrs. Mc Farland, It may be urged that the Liberty party does not Henderson, Chambers, Clark, and Converse. Unfinished Business .- Messrs. Baird, Housman

Cahill, Converse, and McConnell. Judiciary.—Messrs. Byington, Probasco, Mo Nulty, Kelley of Cuyahoga, and Johnson. Finance .- Messrs. McFarland, Earl. Brisk, Lar

Banks and the Currency .- Messrs. Olds, Dike harp, Byington, and Gordon. Public Works .-- Messrs. Meredith, Campbell,

Common Schools, Colleges and Universities .-Medical Colleges and Medical Societies .-- Messrs.

Roads and Highways .-- Messrs Okey, Chenowith, Martin, of Columbiana, Seward and Wake-

Public Lands .--- Messrs. McNulty, Fisher, Mer Agriculture and Manufactures .--- Messrs. Brown

Soward and Rees. The Milita .-- Messrs. Meredith, Sharp, Earl

The National Road .-- Messrs. Green, Galla-Railroads .-- Messrs. McConnell, McCrea, Ca-

New Counties .-- Messrs. King, Baldwin, Kel-The Library .--- Messrs. Filcher, Woodbridge,

Corporations .-- Messrs. Johnson. Schencks The Penitentiary .-- Messrs. McClung, Bowen,

Reid, Pardce, and Okey. Public Printing .-- Messrs. Steedman. Woodbridge, Grubber, Smith, and Martin of Stark. The Public Debt .-- Messrs. Henderson, Gruber,

Enrollment .-- Messrs. Mudgett, and Gallagher. In the Senate, a resolution was received from has attained to majority, after a short residence the House, for the election, on Friday next of in the State, and who has been charged with or one Senator in Congress and one State Printer, for the State of Ohio; which resolution was apaid taxes, is armed with the right of sufgeneral legislation of the State, have all been The resolution was then adopted---yeas 24, nays

The bill to repeal the act relating to fugitives February, 1839, was read a third time, and the These are the two sentences-now for the two question being on its passage, it passed by ayes

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 12th Mo., 2nd., 1842. FRIEND BAILEY:

I arrived in this city yesterday by the rail road from Baltimore, where I stayhas been unusually cold for the season, and a snow about four inches in depth, fell on the By vote the standing rules of the last session, 30th ult., most of which still lies, and the music Messrs. Clark, Nash and Aten, were appoint- both here, and in Baltimore. Two days sun

At the latter city, I soon discovered that I was Messrs. Walton, Nash and Latham, were apsurrounded by an atmosphere quite different from that in which I have been educated, as Great Britain. The annexed extracts will be Messrs. Bartley, Ford and Mitchell, wer con- respects the subject of human rights. This was stituted a committee to report standing rules for discoverable from the low state of agriculture, the government of the Senate during the pres- as indicated by the bad fences and dilapidated dwellings on the road after we crossed Mason In the afternoon session, the usual joint com- and Dixson's line; it was manifested by the mittee to wait upon the Governor was appoint- harsh and commanding tone of expression which was used by employers to their hands, whether bond or free; froin the great indifference exresolved to proceed to elect its officers viva roce; hibited towards the colored people of the City whereupon Judge Chaney was chosen Speaker, of Baltimore, in their present distressed condieral practice of imputing to the "niggers" almost every unseen act of theft committed.

Numerous circumstances, the existence of ery apprehension I had previously entertained in reference to the pestiferous influence mendment, stipulating the right of the vessels of their political rights against slavery, on the introduce a bill for the repeal of the charter of a community. "Laziness of niggers" is spo-

Bill introduced and read for the first time in be tested by his readiness to act without a mo- treaty, was decided in the negative.

proceeds of the labor of others-for the blacks to do so is unpardonable. The whites steal too. ally less rigorous than that meted out to blacks for the same crime-this is notoriously the case in Virginia, and is true, I believe, of most of the Southern States. The rule seems to be here, that where little is given, much will be required!

The Baltimore Clipper has recently published two articles entitled "a bone for the abolitionists." they are brief narratives of two slaves who, after tasting the sweets of freedom, returned again to their masters. One case was that of a slave who ran away from his master and a comfortable home, was gone two weeks earned fifty cents, spent one dollar and fifty cents, and, continues the writer, "that fact set him to thinking" and he resolved to return to his late master and take just what he chose to give him &c.

The other case is a similar one, first published in the N. O. Bee. This boy had been coaxed away by some "sneaking abolitionist," and after enjoying his freedom for near a year and "suffering much" he has voluntarily returned to his master: and the editor of the Clipper says, (I will not say he thinks) three fourths of the runaway slaves now suffering in the North would return if they were cing arguments perhaps ever produced in favor of and Woodbury.

So the resolution was rejected. able. These being the most striking and convinwill doubt after this, the rightfulness of slaveholding? Two slaves, agreeably to the statements of slaveholders, have gone back to enjoy the happy privilege of working for others without wages! Of what use will it be for abolitionists to theorise upon this subject hereafter?

in favor of admitting colored people to the right south of that line. of the elective franchise in Rhode Island, the resolutions unanimously adopted by the legislature of Vermont, instructing their members in Congress to vote against the annexation of Texas, for the abolition of slavery in the D. C., or for the remov al of the seat of Govrnment; and the release of Latimer from jail in Massachusetts, have contributed to excite much interest in the slave question in every quarter. A Lynchburgh paper is out for a slaveholder's convention, but the Richmond Whig is unfavorable to it. The Mayor of Norzens of that town and vicinity to take measures for redress in the case of "the outrageous proceedings of the abolitionists and the authorities of Boston," in liberating Latimer. But are not all these things cheering? There are other events words, viz:
"And further to pay and satisfy said States, retranspiring daily which denote the onward march of the principles of liberty in this country. I summarily be deprived of property, but it is a also and equivalents received therefor from the a pity that men should be deprived of their liberty. No abolitionist should be so destitute of feeling as to not pity the unfortunate slaveholder who has invested his money in this locomotive kind of nays 10. property. He is not so much to be pitied when he looses as when he buys it.

A considerable sensation has been produced by these circumstances, but if a state of slavery is the most desirable place, there is no doubt ler, Morchead, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Sevier, Simthey will all return except those who have spent mons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, all the money they have cleared while in slavery, White, Wilcox, Woodbridge, Young. and are "unable to return."

Respectfully thy friend. B. B. D.

WASHINGTON CITY.

12th Month, 3rd. FRIEND BAILEY :-- The members of Congress have been unusually late getting here this season. It is supposed there were not over twenty here till to-day. Several have arrived however, during this day, and most of the balance will doubtless ome in to-morrow.

The political papers are flattering the people, or rather hoping that Congress will be likely to let president-making alone this session, and attend to their legitimate business, but this is just the time when we may expect this matter to be all concocted. Gen. Scott arrived here the other day, and there are some speaking of him for the presidency, but Clay is still the one to suit this climate. There is not so much said here by the Democratic party on the subject, it is rath-

Some anxiety is felt with regard to the President's message, and arrangements have been Young. nade, as I learn, to have it carried to N. York

by express as soon as delivered. It is the opinion of one member with whom I have discoursed that agitation on the subject of the 21st rule, will take place early.

I will endeavor to advise thee early of any matters of interest which may occur after the organization of Congress.

With respect,

Washington papers contain the proceedings of the Senate, in secret session, on the Treaty with

Treaty with Great Britain

Maine, submitted the following resolution: report a resolution directing the President of the contracted for. nited States to take immediate possession of the disputed territory, and to report such contingent measures as, in their opinion, may be necessary to maintain the just rights of the nation. On the question to agree to this resolution, the

Ayes-Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Fulton, Linn,

Rives, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, Tappan, reputable partner with a cash capital.

White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Young.—

Address E. T.

So the resolution was rejected. On the 20th of August, a resolution, offered by

ken of as though the industry of a man was to Mr. Benton, to strike out the eighth article of the

Those who voted for striking out were Messrs, Allen, Bagby, Benton, Euchanan, Cuthbert, Linn,

Those who voted against striking out were Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbridge, Young .- 37.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the treaty and documents now under consideration be re-committed to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report an amendment to the treaty, stipulating the right of vessels of the United States driven by mpest or carried by violence into any of the British West India Islands, to depart from the same with all their contents of persons and property, with all convenient despatch, and after receiving the hospitable treatment due to misfor-

After debate on the question to agree thereto; It was determined in the negative: Yeas 11, Navs 37.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the year and nays eing desired by one-fifth of the Senators present. Those who voted in the affirmative are-

Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Conrad, Linn, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker. Williams, and Young. Those who voted in the negative are-

Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Hamilton, Kerr, King, Mangum, Mer-rick, Miller, Morehead. Phelps, Porter Preston, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Sprague Tallmadge, Tappan, White, Wilcox, Woodbridge

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the treaty and documents now inder consideration be recommended to the Committee on Foreign Relations with instructions to report a resolution directing the President of the United States to take immediate possession of the disputed territory up to the line designated by the King of the Netherlands, and to maintain the The Liberty vote in Massachusetts, the vote State of Maine in possession of the territory

After debate, on the question to agree thereto, It was determined in the negative: --- Yeas 2,

On motion of Mr. Benton. The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth

f the Senators present, Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Benton, Sevier. Those who voted in the negative are---

Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Dayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Evans, Fulton, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Merrick, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, folk, Virginia, has called a meeting of the citi- Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, White,

Wilcox, Woodbridge. So the resolution was rejected.

On motion by Mr. Tappan, To strike out of the fifth article the following

spectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore dispuhave learned that there has been quite a march to- ted territory, and making a survey thereof, in Henderson, Ackley, Clark, Bowen, and Hum- wards the North pole from this region, within the 1838; the Government of the United States last month or two; a whole family absconded re- agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachucently from Georgetown in this District, and a setts to pay them the further sum of three hundred number of slaves of that neighborhood who at- thousand dollars, in equal moities, on account of tended a camp-meeting a few weeks since, never their assent to the line of boundary described in returned. It seems a pity that men should thus this treaty, and in consideration of the condition

Government of Her Britannic Majesty." After debate, on the question, "Shall these words stand as part of the fifth article?"

It was determined in the affirmative : year 34.

Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Crafts, Cuthbert, Dayton, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson,

Those who voted in the negative are-Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Conrad, Crittenden, Linn, Smith of Connecticut, turgeon, Tappan.

No further amendment having been proposed. Mr. Rives submitted the following resolution: Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present mcurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty to settle and define the boundaries between the territories of the United States, and the possessions of Her Britanic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African slave trade, and for the giving up of criminals fugitive from justice in certain

The Senate, by unanimous conset, proceeded to consider the said resolution.

On the question to agree thereto, It was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 89, navs 9. Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Hun-

Tappan, Walker. White, Woodbridge, Wright, Those who voted in the negative are-Messrs, Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Conrad, Linn, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Williams.

tington, Kerr. King, Mangum, Merrick, Miller,

Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge,

Allen Cunningham, the author of several. esteemed works in poetry as well as in prose, and well known as the particular friend of Sir Francis Chantry, died Oct. 28th of paralysis. He completed the life of Sir David Wilkie but

two nights before his death. The Iowa Sun, printed at Devenport, is furnished to subscribers at the low price of four bushels of Wheat per annum.

Letters from Monrovia, written in August, represent the Colony as much improved in morals on the 19th of August, Mr. WILLIAMS, of and in business. Several stone buildings have just been erected at considerable expense, with Resolved, That the treaty and documents now a school house, store house, light house, additions under consideration be recommitted to the Com- and improvements made to the churches. Two mittee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to small vessels have also been built, and a third

MONEY.

NEW MARKET FOR WESTERN PRODUCE. The British Government having reduced the

Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Wil- Tariff on Western products, the subscriber inams—8. tends to ship beef, pork, lard, flour, corn, &c., to Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, BayEngland and the West Indies, where he has conard, Benton, Bucharan, Calhoun, Choate, Clay-nexions with the first mercantile houses. To enton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Cutbbert, Day-able him to effect his object extensively, he wishton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, es to obtain a loan, for which security and a lib-Mangum, Miller Morehead, Porter, Preston, eral interest will be given, or he will accept of a

Care of Dr. BAILEY.

Religious Worship. [CONCLUDED.]

It may be said that the ministerial office is ap-

So ought constables, sheriffs, governors and presidents to be—as well as ministers. Every reason that can be urged why ministers ought thus to be set apart and dedicated, may be urged for setting apart men by prayer and the imposition of the hands of the Presbytery to the office of a jailor, a hangman or a warrior.—And inasmuch as the duties of a jailor, a hangman or a soldier, are far a veneration for the Holy one—a sense of A veneration for the Holy one—a sense of A veneration for the Holy one—a sense of the service and dark hair, and a stern, keen eye. Yet the general character of his countenance was pleasant and agreable.

The service commenced with a hymn, to which succeeded an extemporary prayer. It had the fault of frequent repetition, incidental times and places of their existence.

A veneration for the Holy one—a sense of more difficult to perform in the spirit of Christ- His presence, government and glory, a feeling sympathy and charity, which, is not so commore revolting to our social sympathies, more tor- of obligation to love and obey Him, a dread o turing to our brotherly affections-more likely to sin, and a desire for sanctification-in a word. bring down upon us the scorn and execration of the world, and more dangerous to life, than the duties of the ministerial office—it is far more necessary that those who fill these offices and perform these duties, if duties they be, should be con-secrated to their work of violence and blood by ciful, behind them; and when the sabbath is the prayers and religious ceremonies of the cler- over, and they get on to their farms, into their gy and church-provided-these prayers and shops and counting rooms, they look, speak read the Bible, pray, sing and preach, and be well had different interests and obligations, and paid for it, in a peaceful, quiet, and self-satisfied were under a different government, and a paid for it, in a peaceful, quiet, and self-satisfied frame of mind, is comparatively easy—but to mount a scaffold, tie a man's hand's and feet, and draw a cap over his face, and then deliberately break his neck, or cut his head off; in the spirit break his neck, or cut his head off; in the spirit of Christ in a calm peaceful heavenly frame of wing leaders, who have taught them for comparatively adapted to the comprehension of his hearers. Indeed, if I be not mistaken, he studied their sympathies and understandings much more than the display of his own powers. His imagery was all drawn from the sea, and from the square than the display of his own powers. The Mayor has expressed his determination to visit the penalty of the law upon every line deaders. Who have taught them for complete the comprehension of his hearers.

Violating the Calman adapted to the comprehension of his hearers. Indeed, if I be not mistaken, he studied their sympathies and understandings much more than the display of his own powers. His imagery was all drawn from the sea, and from the importance of the calman adapted to the comprehension of his hearers.

Violating the Calman adapted to the comprehension of his hearers.

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Indeed, if I be not mistaken, he studied their sympathies and understandings much more than the display of his own powers. His imagery was all drawn from the sea, and from the tion to visit the penalty of the law upon every line and the comprehension of his hearers.

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Indeed, if I be not mistaken, he studied their sympathics and understandings much more than the display of his own powers. His imagery was all drawn from the sea, an of Christ, in a calm, peaceful, heavenly frame of ving leaders, who have taught them for commind, and to the divine glory as ministers say mandments the traditions of men. Ambitious we ought to do, and can do, is another affair alto-gether. He might well be counted a progidy that led them away from Christ. Return, decrived can do it. If then, men are to be consecrated to ones, to the true Bishop and Shepherd of your any office by the prayers of Presbyteries, Doctors, Bishops or Popes, it should be to those offices whose duties are most trying to our natures, most whose duties are most trying to our natures, most callings and professions will be alike holy and torturing to our brotherly sympathies, and most consecrated to Divine worship; and your souls hazardous to reputation, to person and life. The will find a sweet and calm repose in Christ .-holiest men should be sought out for jailors, hang. Then to live would be Christ; to die, gain. men and warriors, andthen consecrated by the most solemn and warnors, and then consecrated by the most solemn and imposing of ceremonies; provided, as ministers say, human government is right and a duty, and provided there is any adaptation in such prayers and genemonies to qualify men. tion in such prayers and ceremonies to qualify men in the social and public assemblies of Christians, to fil any office with more purity, impartiality but equally and as entirely consecrated to Him, congregation among themselves, has stopped and devotion. Why is it, then, that human gov- on the farm, in the counting-room, and in eveernment is generally executed by the most aban-ry place where it is right for them to be, and dened men? --- Why is the business of imprison- in every pursuit in which it is right to be engaing, hanging and shooting men committed to the ged. most unprincipled and ferocious? Why do not the holiest men, ministers and professors, Reverends, Doctors, Bishops and Cardinals, (if they are UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC the holiest,) push forward, cager to serve their are required to love; if, as they say, war and If the offices of jailor, hangman and warrior be a divine appointment, as ministers affirm, then in their bloody duties. Can it be so?

HOLY TIMES AND PLACES.

pray more frequently and earnestly; move about plored. with more gravity and with a more serious air; These explorations, conducted with great talspeak in a more subdued and gentle tone; and ent by the engineer, Morel, have demonstrated ter there, in all changes of the wind and must took more soberly, speak more mildly, sit, conical heights, wind in all directions various distand and walk more gravely in a church than in streams and rivers, which descend from Iniquity, whose only crop is Death. But Santa Anna is collecting a formidable force, for

tains and sunny valleys, the deep forests and will present no obstacle.

and only governing principle of the world—i. e. boats, two folding bridges of cast iron, 140 feet in the Divine Will. 'God is love, and if we dwell length, and several smaller ones.

by ministers be performed on other places as well as on meeting-houses and pulpits? On jails, prisons, gallows, forts, ships of war, and legislative halls? If, as ministers teach, war and human government be duties, those places should be consecrated by the prayers of the clergy to the purposes of governing and killing men, as well as preaching and singing. Places designed for the purposes of governing, imprisoning and slaughtering men, need not be dedicated by the prayers and men, need not be dedicated by the prayers and men, need not be dedicated by the prayers and single men men the whole declaration of the declaration of the declaration of the declaration of independence was made there. Washington, on the Brassos. The government the declaration of the declarat

religious ceremonies of the clergy-if these prayers and ceremonies can impart any sanctity to them, for they are now covered with human blood.

It may be said that the manisterial opice is appointed by God. Not more so than the office of a subsersive of all just ideas of christian worship.

jailor, a hangman, or a warrior—provided human will be made a daty, as government and war be right and a daty, as government and war be right and a daty, as government and war be right and a daty, as government and war be right and a daty, as government and war be right and a daty, as government and war be right and a daty, as government and the week to worship our Creator. Whom shall we wership our Creator. Whom shall to seamen, and who was once a mariner himgovernment and war be right and a day, to whom serve in an other places. The first day of the meant and war be right and a day, the week to worship our Creator. Whom shall to seamen, and who was once a mariner himministers assert.—Governments of human will and blood cannot exist without an executive office; and whoever fills this executiue office must be the common jailor and hangman, and chief warrior of the State. If, then, a government of human will and brute force exists by divine right, many will and brute force exists by divine right, and will and brute force exists by divine right, and will and brute force exists by divine right, and will and brute force exists by divine right, and will and brute force exists by divine right, and will and brute force exists by divine right, and who was once a mariner hims we worship our Creator. Whom shall to seamen, and who was once a mariner hims we worship the rest of the week? The meetings self. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the Divine Being. Whom shall to seamen, and who was once a mariner hims we worship the rest of the week? The meetings self. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the Divine Being. Whom shall to seamen, and who was once a mariner himself. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the Divine Being. Whom shall we serve in the store, the camp, the battle-being the brute of the week? The meetings self. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the Divine Being. Whom shall we serve in the store, the camp, the battle-being the brute of the week? The meetings self. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the Divine Being. It is to seamen, and who was once a mariner himself. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the worship of the Divine Being. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the week? The meetings self. I found his chapel down among the ship-house for the worship of the wors and is a duty enjoined by the King of kings, to ence. One day of the week to serve the Lord-ers, a violoncello, and a violin. The preacher and is a duty enjoined by the King of kings, the case of the day of the week to serve in the bolder of fetter, and hand cuff, and imprison men, and put a six, to serve ourselves! The meeting-house to rope around their necks and hang them, on all obey the Lord in, the State-house, the camp, the fitting occasions, is an office of divine appointing time and place set apart and consecrated to the serve our serves. The head of the head of the hungry fed, the needy comforted, pillars, and ornamented behind with painted drapery of a lively and somewhat theatrial appoint in time and place set apart and consecrated to ment, as truly as the ministerial office.

It may be said that ministers are consecrated to their office by prayers and imposition of hands.

So everly be constituted by the constant of their office by prayers and imposition of hands.

So everly be constant of the ministers are consecrated to the perfect of their office by prayers and imposition of hands.

So everly be constant of the ministers are consecrated to the perfect of the man of about six or eight and fifty; with deep lines graven as it were into his face, So ought constables, sheriffs, governors and pres- Sabbath and the meeting house; and all other dark hair, and a stern, keen eye. Yet the gen-

A veneration for the Holy one- a sense o

N. B. I would not have men less devout in

Philadelphia, Nov. 18th, 1840.

The company chartered by the Government of Heavenly Father by imprisoning, gibbetting, and New Greneda to construct a ship canal connecting shooting his children---their brethren----whom they the Atlantis and Pacific oceans have completed their surveys, made a road over the Isthmus, and low?" Starting back again, and looking human government be duties divinely imposed? are proceeding to make the canal. An authentic account in the Cincinnati Chronicle says:

The company having completed a provisional o proportion as men are Christ-like, are guided by temporary road from the bay of Charera on the Pa- That's where you came from"--- a walk up his spirit, they will be eager to fill them and do cific to the town of Chagres on the Atlantic ocean, is not only freed from the necessity of requiring additional time, but the Republic of New Greneda Time is divided into holy and unholy---and pla- could not refuse it without violating its engageces into sacred and profane, or consecrated and un- ments, since the company have completed its conconsecrated. The first day of the week, is deemed tract before even the expiration of the time limholy; the other six, unholy; and men think they ted for the construction of any communication must be more devout and serious on the first than whatever. Besides this, it has caused the whole ing direct for Heaven in its glory, where the on any other day of the week. Eat and drink country through which the projected canal is to wicked cease from troubling and the weary more temperately; dress more cleanly; behave pass, as well as all the rivers and water courses are at rest." Another walk: "That's where more decently and modestly; look more soberly; which must contribute to it, to be thoroughly ex- you are going to, my friends. That's it.

attend to works of justice, mercy and necessity that the Isthmus of Panama, instead of being a tides; no driving ashore upon the rocks, or more punctually, and with more solemnity, on ridge of rocks, as many geographers have described slipping your cables and putting out to sea, the first than on any succeeding day. So of pla- it, is, on the contrary, a valley from four to thirteen there: Peace-Peace-all peace!" ces. A meeting-house, with its pulpit, pews, miles in width, and scattered over with conical cushions and pillars, is deemed a sacred place, heights of from 20 to 60 feet elevation, which, on his left arm: "What!--these fellows are A counting-room, a store, a town-house, or dwell-the east and west, rest upon low chains varying coming from the wilderness, are they? Yes. ing-house, are deemed profane. Men think they from 110 to 415 feet in height. Among these From the dreary, blighted wilderness of We have received authorize involvement to must look more soberly, speak more mildly, sit, conical heights, wind in all directions various dithe termination of the Andes and unite in the universe is as holy as two principal channels. The one, which is the men?" Three raps upon the Bible: "Oh another. A stump or a rock as holy as a pulpit; river Chagres, throws itself into the Caribbean yes. Yes. They lean upon the arm of a barn, a wigwam, the valley or bleak mountain Sea; the other, called the Rio Grande, flows to-their Beloved." Three more raps; "Upon top, as a meeting house. To be sure, the hea- ward the Pacific ocean. The dividing country the arm of their Beloved"--- three more, hish mummery or consecrated by the priests between these rivers has an elevation of only 37 and a walk: "Pilot, guiding-star and com-

places are alike holy to Him, because He is rying from 8 to 15 feet; they will be swept and until he gradually subsided into some othalike holy and present in all times and places. excavated to a depth of 20 feet, and kept at that er portion of his discourse. Every moment of time and every place should depth by means of two guard-locks. The country, be alike consecrated to the Holy One—i. e. be through which the canal will pass presents a clayequally holy and entirely devoted to His service ish soil, with no rock except at the mouth of the at all times and in all places; and we shall be, if we have put on Christ. The bleak moun-

harvest fields -- the green turf, the sand, the Although the construction of the canal of the was opened for public travel on the 22d inst. The rock and tossing billows, are all consecrated by Panama will require no purchase of land and no road is 51 miles in length, and it is but about 18 outlay for stone, lime, or cement, all which ma- months since it was commenced. Every spot in creation is consecrated by His foot- terials are to be found on the spot, still the comsteps. The wide universe is His temple. No pany has not hesitated to estimate its cost at the that the rumor is again revived, that Isaac Hill, place can be made more sacred by the ceremony highest rates of constructing such works, as those, of human consecration. If the Divinity be within us all place and times will be alike holy to us. Holiness and sin cannot be predicated time or place—and our actions depend not on the times or places in which they are performed for their good 42 miles of canal, properly so called, will cost 14, or evil qualities and tendencies, but on the fact 821,800 francs, or about \$2,778,615. In these es- a trace of the dark ages, by abolishing in toto imthat they are, or are not, conformed to the great timates are included the cost of four steam tow- prisonment for debt.

in love, we dwell in God, and God in us.' Thus This junction of the two oceans, by bringing the for the new Constitution, and 19 against it. For to be united to God and man by love—a love that hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth Royal Supports for some 4 000 learner and admitting blacks to the right of suffrage 1797, all things, would make this a consecrated dwelus, by rendering the navigation or the ocean less ling, and all time, consecrated time.

Why should not the ceremony of consecration dangerous, less expensive, and more expeditious, by ministers be performed on other places as well will effect a great revolution in the commerce of by ministers be performed on other places as well will cheek a great to total which America as on meeting-houses and pulpits? On jails, pristing whole world, a revolution of which America had its existence in that place, and the declar-

Mr. Dickens and Father Taylor. Below will be found on account of the preaching of Father Taylor, a man of peculiar and

streets, with a gay blue flag waiving freely from

monly a characteristic of this form of address morning, about two o'clock, in a large wooden building, occupied by Messrs. Churchill, Ward, opened his discourse, taking for his text a passage from the songs of Solomon, laid upon the desk before the commencement of the service ing. by some unknown member of the congregation: 'Who is this coming up from the wilderness, leaning on the arm of her Beloved?"

He landed this text in all kinds of ways, and ingeniously, and with a rude eloquence, well adapted to the comprehension of his hearers. incidents of a seaman's life. He spoke to person so offending .- Philadelphia Courier. them of "that glorious man, Lord Nelson," and of Collingwood; and drew nothing in, as the saying is, by the head and shoulders, but Holly, a few days since, by a shot from one of brought it to bear upon his purpose, naturally, and with a sharp mind to its effect. Sometimes, when much excited with his subject, he had an odd way--compounded of John Bunyan and Balfour of Burley-of taking his great quarto Bible under his arm and pacing up and down the pulpit with it; looking steadily down, meantime, into the midst of the congregation. Thus, when he applied his text to the first assemblage of his hearers, and pictured the wonder of thousand spectators of all ages, classes and sexes, the church at their presumption in forming a short with his Bible under his arm in the manner I have described, and pursued his discourse after this manner."

"Who are these-who are they-who are these fellows? where do they come from? where are they going to? Come from! What's

Leaning out of the pulpit, and pointing downward with his right hand; "From beat the sailors before him: "From below my brethren. From under the hatches of sin, battened down above you by the evil one. and down the pulpit: "and where are you going!"---stopping abruptly: "where are you going! Aloft!" very softly, and pointing upward: "Aloft!"-louder; "aloft!" louder still: "That's where you are goingwith a fair wind-all taut, and trim, steer-That's the place. That's the port. That's Another walk, and putting the Bible under has not been performed on the wood and iron, brick and mortar, than compose the fort, arsen- al, ship of war, or State-house, the silk, cotton and wool, that compose the pulpit, and meeting-house, and their drapery. What of that?

The excavation or cutting necessary to unite the house, and their drapery. What of that? and wool, that compose the pulpit, and meeting-house, and their drapery. What of that? The profane mummery of ministers, in consectating churches, imparts no more sanctity to the materials of which they are composed, than the music, firings, shouts and hurras of warriors and politicians impart to forts and navies, area and profane, as expressive of moral purity and impurity, cannot properly be applied to time and place. Every moment of time and every place are alike consecrated by the Divine presence. All times and places are alike holy to Him, because He is

Summarp.

The Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad

of New Hampshire, is about to assume thee ditorial charge of President Tyler's official paper-the Madisonian.

Tennessee has removed from her statute books

RHODE ISLAND .- The Providence Journal con-

The seat of government of Texas has en removed from Houston to the town of

the air was so filled with snow that one could scarcely see twenty yards. The temperature was very low, and altogether it was the worst was very low, and altogether it was the worst gale ever experienced in Euffalo. It had done them, for they are now covered with numan block.

To set apart particular times and places for divine worship, and to suppose that divine worship is any more appropriate to such times and places, seems to me his powers of description:

and places, seems to me his powers of description:

gale ever experienced in Buffalo. It had done much damage on the water and the land. Manus Traders, and Travelers generally of the ny vessels were wrecked and others driven ashore.

A SHORT SERMON .- Winter is coming in great

The equestrian statute of the Duke of Welling-Wyatt, intended to be placed on the triumphal arch opposite Apsley-house, is just com-pleted. It is twenty-eight feet two inches high, and a Life-Guardsman. armed cap-apie, can ride with ease under the horse's belly.

with ease under the horse's belly.

William Hemmenway, a young man 22 years of age, at work in Capron's Woolen Mill, at Ux-lasortment of Linen Sheetings. Dannask Table Cloths, all bridge, was caught in the machinery, whirled rapidly around a shaft, and so shockingly bruised that he survived but eight hours. that he survived but eight hours.

A fire broke out in New Bedford, on Thursday Ryder, and others, as a manufactory of oil casks, spars, candle boxes, &c. A large assortment of property was destroyed, together with the build-

The Earl of Erne at the Cork Cattle show, took the pledge of total abstinence, as did Sir Richard Musgrave.

A London corn merchant, who failed the other twisted it into all manner of shapes! but always day with liabilities to the amount of £588.728 12s. 10d, commenced business in April, 1840, with a capital of £5974 9s 3d.

his companions. The Philadelphia Ledger says this is the forty-seventh death from careless use of fire arms, recorded since the first of Octo-

On the 1st inst., at Mineral Point, Wisconsin l'erritory, a man named Caffe was executed or the murder of Southwick. Upwards of five

The Steam frigate Mississppi was hauled o her winter quarters at the Charleston Navy Yard, yesterday, and this morning the work o stripping her of sails, yards, &c., was commen-As we observed a few days since, she will be laid up till spring.

An interesting daughter of Mr. George Scott of Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, Now York, aged about five years, was burnt to death on the 11th inst., in consequence of her clothes taking fire She was at school, and the affair took place dur ing the intermission at noon.

Commander Franklin Buchanan has received orders to take command of the U.S. ship Vincennes, New York, and the officers lately attached to the Misissippi have been transferred to

We find in the London papers, received Sat-Dr. Hershell, at the advanced age of 81-for maay years Chief Rabb, or Roff, of the Jews in England. He was celebrated for his great knowledge of the Jewish law.

Texas-The Mobile Advertiser contains a leter from Galveston, dated Nov. 3, from which a make the following extract giving a most

for some time to come. We have a Bankrupt Treasury, and imbecile Executive, and disunion and confusion everywhere existing. A crisis seems to be approaching, and, unless forcign aid should interfere in our behalf, we cannot We have received authentic intelligence that the purpose of operating against us both by sea and by land; and, from our exposed and defenceless situation, but feeble opposition can be made.

PARMS FOR SALE. A farm of 36 acres situated L upon a road 7 miles from town, having 26 acres in til-lage, a frame barn, a house with 3 rooms, a spring house, a spring, a garden with rasberry, currant and strawberry

Estate and Money Agent, No 11 East 4th st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE FARM of 80 acres, situated 12 miles from town, having 60 acres in tillage; a small orchard, a good Brick House, with six rooms: a cellar and 2 porches; also, a frame barn, a stable, a well, a cistern, a run and everal springs. The land consists of upland, and rich bottom, well located for cultivation.

A cheap farm of 360 acres, situated 24 miles from Madison, and near the Indianapolis State Food, having 130 acres.

Do of Lovejoy, support of the State Food having 130 acres.

on, and near the Indianapolis State Road, having 130 acres in culture; a good frame house, a hewed log barn, and an orchard of 150 apple and 100 peach trees, excellent sorts.— The soil is excellent, and consists of hill and rich bottom land. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No 11, East Fourth Street.

ME subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172

200 Re ams dub. med. Fine S. royal 100 Fine med. 150 Imperial. Ruled cap nd post. 500 Plai do Wrapping paper s'd. 200 Gro. Bonnet boards.

JAMES H. SPEER. July 9th. 1842.

MANSION HOUSE,

communicating to the Bar from each apart-

Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and send bills to Mansion House.

N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business,

A lad named Shion, who was gunning with ome others, was accidentally killed near Mount laddy a spine by a shot form one others, were attention will be paid to its agricultural news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given in each number. The editorial department will remain as usual under my

ber.

Dr. Johnson, or some other great man, says he never knew a man to get into a passion with a perfectly clean shirt on.

control.

TERMS—\$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2,50, if payment be delayed more than six months. To encourage subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30,00, paidin advance. Any individual procuring ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one convergence.

py. O incinnati June, 1842. G. BAILEY JR

JOB WORK eatly Executed at the Office of the Philanthropist.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL.

Temperance House.

DOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third street July 9th 1842.

Temperance House.

JOSIAH GRANT solicits the patronage of the friends of temperance, at his Temperance House, MPleasant, Hamilton county, O.

2-tf

II. WALLBRIDGE.

BOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third street between Flum and Elm.
July 9th 1342.

51-tf

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber informs the members of antislavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c., lately belonging to the American Antislavery society, announting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catto read the anti-slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has pur-Slavery society, amounting to about eight thouarday, per Acadia, an account of the death of sand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his of-fice, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catand orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principle publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be said to the price of larger quantity, they will be said to the price of larger quantity. we make the following extract, giving a most discourts for larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say as:

"Never since this Republic merged into existence have its affairs presented so gloomy a prospect. A thousand calamities seem to have fallen upon us at once, which if they do not overwhelm, will at least paralyze our energies for some time to come. We have a Bankrupt of the sold of

ed prices, and probably will not again. ed prices, and probably will not again.

Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement for city property.

A turn of 160 acres, stunted 100 miles from fown, on a state road, in Delewayer Co., I.a., with 60 acres in tilage, a good frame house, with 3 rooms, a hewed log house, and other buildings; also a good well and an orchard of apple send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement for city property.

A turn of 160 acres, stunted 100 miles from fown, on a state road, in Delewayer Co., I.a., with 60 acres in tilage, a good frame house, with 3 rooms, a hewed log house, and other buildings; also a good well and an orchard of apple containing the advertisement for city property.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-slavery Manual, Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 mo.

Alton Trials, Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 Appeal, by Mrs. Child. Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of slavery. Buxton on the slave-trade,

Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the set 1,000 slave-trade.) 1, 2 and 3, Chloe Spear, Channing on Slavery,

Duncan on slavery, Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin, Do do do

Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. dustavus Vassa. Granke's Letters to Miss Beecher,

North Star, gilt edges, Pennsylvania Hall, Rankin's Letters, 18mo 100pp., Right and wrong in Boston, Star of Freedom, muslin,

Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the American A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the slave! bound in one

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Testimony of God against slavery, 18mo., Wheatly, Philips Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin

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51-tf WOODSON & TINSLEY,

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Under the superintendence of Mr. & Mrs. M'MURDY,
WILL BE OPEN for the reception of Pupils, on
School, is certainly desirable. By direct canal communication, Troy is connected with the Ohio river and Lake A Short Sermon.—Winter is coming in great carnest! The Scriptures says, "the poor ye always have with you." When you are sitting round your good coal fire these dreary evenings, don't forget that some poorer brother or sister may be shivering and hungry. A load of wood or a loaf of bread will take little from your plenty, and the thanks of the hungry fed, the needy comforted, the shivering frame warmed to new life and hode, will repay you a thousand fold.

The equestrian statute of the Duke of Welling-

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The teachers bring with them uniform approvals from various sections of this and other countries. They have been engaged in teaching, in some of the principal schools in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. A residence of two years in the Brazilian Empire and a shorter one among the French, enable them to other nursual inresidence of two years in the Brazilian Empire and a short-er one among the French, enable them to ofter unusual in-ducements to students of the Modern Languages.

The Summer Session will commence on the 3d of May, of each year, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of October. The Winter Session will commence on the 3d of November, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of April. Each Session will be divided into two quarters of theren weeks each.

of cleven weeks each. cleven weeks each.
THE TERMS OF TUITION WILL BE, PER QUARTER:

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Also, Hearses and Carriages of the very best uallty, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any year of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all tages and carriages and Solids—Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytical Geometry, Clark Legacy Science and Political Economy—Alexander's Calculus, Analytical

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A GOOD FARM, of 80 acres, situated 12 miles from town, near to a turnpike road, having 60 acres in tillage, an excellent new brick house 40 by 42 ft. with 6 rooms, a large cellar, and 2 porches; also a frame barn, a good well, a cistern, a stable, a run, several springs, and a small orchard of 50 to 60 apple trees. The land consists of rich bottom and upland. It is a good and cheap for the stable of 37 1-2 farm.
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50
A Farm, of \$3 or 60 acres, 5 mon from two, there as 133 1-3
The improvements consist of a frame house with 9 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a frame barn, and a garden with fruit trees. Apply to THOMAS EMERY,
52-tf Estate & Money Agent, 11 East Fourth at.

25 Real Estate for Sale or Exchange for a City property.

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There is a valuable coal mine which comprises 200 acres;
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